



## Parent Advisory Committee / **Comité Asesor de Padres** Chairperson Report/ **Informe del presidente**

Andrew Krowne, Chairperson / **Presidenta**, Eva Jackson, Vice Chairperson / **Vicepresidente**, Maria Sanchez, Secretary / **Secretaria**, Aaron Craig, Assistant Secretary / **Secretaria Auxiliar**, Steven Urrutia, Public Relations / **Relaciones Publicas**, Miho Murai, Parliamentary / **Parlamentaria**

### **PAC Business Meeting #2 – November 13, 2025**

In light of our meeting in October, and with the desire to help our meetings run as smoothly and efficiently as possible, I am focusing this month's Chairperson's report on two important and common parliamentary procedures. Those are the "Point of Order" and the "Point of Information".

#### **Point of Order**

A "point of order" under Robert's Rules of Order is a procedural tool a member uses to call the chair's attention to a perceived violation of the rules or improper decorum. It allows a member to interrupt a speaker, must be raised promptly, and the chair is required to make an immediate ruling. A point of order does not require a second, is not debatable, and typically does not involve a vote.

#### How to raise a point of order

- Gain attention: Stand and say, "Point of order," or "I rise to a point of order" to interrupt a speaker. You do not need to wait to be recognized by the chair.
- State the point: When the chair recognizes you, clearly and concisely state the specific rule that has been broken.
- Chair's ruling: The chair will then make an immediate ruling on whether the point is valid.
  - If the point is valid: The chair will correct the error and may reopen discussion or adjust the meeting accordingly.
  - If the point is not valid: The chair will rule the point "not well taken".
  - Appeal the ruling: If you disagree with the chair's ruling, you can "appeal the chair's decision".

#### **Point of Information**

A "point of information" is a request for clarification or a challenge to an argument made by a speaker, most commonly used in debate and parliamentary settings. The speaker currently addressing the group can choose to accept or reject the interruption, but if accepted, the interruption is typically brief and focused on the relevant topic.

In a parliamentary meeting (IE. PAC meeting)

- A member can ask for information relevant to the business at hand.
- The request is directed to the chair, who may then ask the speaker if they will take the question.
- The speaker has the right to refuse to be interrupted.
- This type of request is for factual information, not for personal feelings or opinions, which could introduce bias.

It is important that all PAC members adhere to these definitions and respect the parliamentary procedures that govern our committee.

In support of students and parents,

Andrew Krowne  
Chairperson  
LAUSD PAC '25-'26

